complete one of these rooms, and perhaps the other is a work room. The chimney is likely to be enclosed by one or the other of them.

Many of the tile-roof houses have the thick old-style walls, but some do not. Limestone, often fossiliferous, is the universal building material. The floors are of cement, or stone flags, or both.

After the era of great prosperity which ended with the start of the First World War, there appears to have been no building to speak of until the 1950's.

Of the modern houses, there are six which are essentially additions to older structures, either second storeys or side-by-side wings, and connected to the old. These more are entirely new. These also conform to older patterns in their low stone masonry, rectangular plan, and roof arrangement. The walls are, however, relatively thin, and cement is used much more liberally than of old to hold the stones together. Projecting porches, supported by cylindrical concrete pillars, are a new feature, but the most outstanding innovation is the flat, concrete roof.

There are two more modern houses each of which is in a class by itself. One is the highest house in the village, and at first glance it does not seem unusual. It is built of limestone and has a tile roof. On closer inspection, however, a number of unusual features become evident. There is an extensive all and a projecting porch in back. A sort of garden path leads to the front door on each side of which there is a trellis. The windows are large, and, of course, glazed. This house is somewhat in the style of the villas which can be seen in Lebanese mountain resorts. Its builder and owner is a man who works and lives in Tripoli, except in the summer.

The other modern house of [illegible] represents the most radical departure from the old patterns. It is not yet completed, consisting only of the frame which is made of reinforced concrete and of cinder blocks. (The old-type construction does not require a frame.) Probably it will have a limestone facing, including some curved surfaces, when it is finished, and it will conform in design and construction to a modernistic European style which is frequently seen elsewhere in Lebanon. This house, also, is being built by a summer resident.

The great increase in the use of concrete is worthy of comment, for cement is one of the few important non-agricultural products of modern Lebanon. Consequently, it is relatively inexpensive. In addition to this, there is its admirable property of plasticity. However, its use in roofs is, in the writer's opinion, a poor environmental adaptation. In winter, concrete roofs make cold, damp ceilings. In summer, they collect a great deal of heat, and the rooms which have them usually become very hot.

The significance of the ruined houses (khirbi) is much more of a social than a material nature. Many ruined houses are used as latrines for there are few specially constructed privies in the village, at least one has its floor planted up, and this is planted to onions. Otherwise, the ruins have no function whatever. It might be thought that the stones of which they are built would be removed and used in

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